

Madera County Special Districts 2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: SA-3, Parksdale

Report Date: May 9, 2013

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2012 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Four deep wells drawing from an underground aquifer

Name & location of source(s): Wells 1 and 2 are in the Parksdale Service Area. Well 3 is on Chavez School property and Well 4 is in the Self Help Subdivision

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted for wells 1 & 2 in January 2003 and well 4 in March 2010. The assessments determined that well #1 is considered most vulnerable to fertilizer, pesticide or herbicide applications associated with the contaminant dibromochloropropane (DBCP). Contaminants including barium, chromium, DBCP, and vanadium have been detected, but at levels significantly below the MCL level. Additionally, though they have not been associated with any detected contaminants; all the wells may be vulnerable to contamination from the following activities: high density housing, parks, and automobile gas stations. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Madera County Environmental Health Department, or by visiting the State's website, www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/technical/dwp.source_info/source_index.htm.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:

Meetings are normally held twice per month on Tuesday at 9:00 a.m. in the Board of Supervisors' Chambers at 200 W 4th Street in Madera. Since the schedule varies call 675-7700 to confirm the meeting date or visit the County website, www.madera-county.com/supervisors to check the schedule and preview the agenda.

For more information, contact: Steven Norman

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TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

| Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected) | Highest No. of Detections | No. of months in violation | MCL | MCL G | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|-------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | (In a mo.) <u>1</u> | 0 | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | (In the year) <u>0</u> | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

| Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set) | No. of samples collected | 90 th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|------|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 10 | <5 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | 10 | 0.116 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.17 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCL G) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|-------------|--|
| Sodium (ppm) | 7/24/12 | 22 | 21-22 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 7/24/12 | 71.7 | 64-79 | none | none | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---|
| Barium (ppb) | 7/24/12 | 72 | 67-76 | 1000 | N/A | Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 7/24/12 | 4.2 | 2.6 – 5.3 | 50 | (100) | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits |
| Dibromochloropropane (ppt) | 7/24/12 | 20.33 | 10 – 51 | 200 | 1.7 | Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes and tree fruit |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 7/24/12 | 0.17 | 0.15 – 0.20 | 2.0 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 7/24/12 | 13.3 | 11 – 18 | 45 | 45 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 9/20/11 | <3.0 | <3.0 | 15 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits |

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|------|---------------|---|
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 7/24/12 | 205 | 200 – 210 | 1000 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; |
| SEC (µS/cm) | 7/24/12 | 256.7 | 240-280 | 1600 | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Chloride (ppm) | 7/24/12 | 18.2 | 13.6-21.0 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 7/24/12 | 6.7 | 6.3 – 7.3 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Madera County Special Districts is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Monitoring Violation:

Water systems are required to **monitor** your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

There were two months we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Total Coliform in 2012. They are as follows:

- In October 2012 there was a failure to take the required 5 routine coliform samples as required in the month following a total coliform positive sample; only the usual two were taken.
- In December 2012, there was a failure to take the required two routine coliform samples as, only one was taken.

Although the all the samples taken during those periods were absent of coliform bacteria, there was a failure to take all the required samples, therefore cannot be sure of the quality of the drinking water during that time. We have implemented an improved tracking of routine sampling to ensure this error will not happen in the future. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We hope you find this report informative and helpful. Please call our office if you have questions. The County of Madera works continuously to provide the best available water to every tap. We ask that you, our customers, help us protect our water resources. Water is the heart of our community, our way of life, and our future.

Water Conservation Tips for Consumers

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers – a 5 minutes shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary. Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. For more information, visit www.epa.gov/watersense.